

## PROTECTION AND BIMETALISM.

### Secretary Kincaid's Argument in New York Herald.

#### How Our National Wealth Has Been Destroyed—The Remedy Is to Restore Silver to Its Proper Function as Money.

H. H. R. Kincaid, Secretary of State sent the following letter to the Editor of the New York Herald and it appears in the Herald, Aug. 6:

**SILVER ON AN EQUALITY WITH GOLD.**  
The law of 1873, making gold the single standard of value in the United States, which was followed by similar laws in other nations, has caused a rise of 100 per cent in the commercial value of gold and a corresponding decline in the value of all other property, including silver. This rise in gold, now the standard of value, has destroyed about one-half of the value of the property of the civilized world, causing a loss to the property owners and producers of untold hundreds of millions.

Silver was the measure of value along with gold as it is to 1 and 16 to 1 from 1792 up to 1873, a period of eighty-one years. The present national debt, and nearly all State, municipal, railroad and other debts in the United States were contracted under the silver standard, although many have since been funded or changed in form, but are still drawing interest. By changing the standard from silver and gold to gold alone a few thousand men who own nearly all the gold and interest bearing bonds, stocks and mortgages, have doubled the value of their gold, and their credits, which are payable in gold, and have decreased the value of the property and earnings of their creditors one-half.

This has made the rich richer and

the poor poorer. The single standard gold dollar is not an "honest dollar," but a dishonest dollar, invented by the few to enrich themselves at the expense of the many. To remedy this unhappy state of affairs, silver and gold, the money of the constitution, should again be placed on an equal footing at a ratio of 16 to 1, just as they were during the first three quarters of the present century.

This would make an unlimited demand for silver, not as a commodity, as now, but as money, which would speedily restore the commercial value to the money value, and make the United States, now the greatest silver-producing nation, the greatest nation in the world in wealth and commerce. The United States must not wait for international bimetalism, but must lead the way to financial as well as commercial greatness. A protective tariff and silver on an equality with gold will make the United States the greatest financial and commercial power in the world.

H. R. KINCAID, Secretary of State.

**WASTING OUR NATIONAL WEALTH.**  
[Philadelphia American, Sept. 14]

During the five years 1870-74, the planters of the United States raised 8,630,016,870 pounds of cotton, estimated by the Agricultural Department to have been worth \$1,491,467,000. For the five years 1890-94, 19,572,029,081 pounds of cotton were produced in the United States of an estimated value to

the planter of \$1,508,281,271. Cotton had fallen over 55 per cent. If the cotton growers had realized prices current during the years 1870-74 for the crops raised in the year 1890-94, they would have received \$3,385,960,512 instead of \$1,508,281,271.

During the five years 1870-74, the farmers of the United States raised 1,305,961,600 bushels of wheat, valued at \$1,461,159,940, while for the crops of wheat harvested in the five years 1890-94, amounting to 2,383,390,141 bushels, the farmers received \$1,609,431,676. Wheat had fallen 39.7 per cent, so instead of realizing \$2,067,013,567 for their crops of the second period, which they would have done if they had received prices current in the first period, they received only \$1,609,431,676.

As with the planter and wheat farmer, so with the sheep raiser. The clip of wool in the United States for the years 1870-74, amounting to 800,000,000 pounds, was valued at \$450,400,000. For the five years 1890-94, the production of wool amounted to 1,450,210,384 pounds, but its value was only \$458,706,270. For 656,000,000 more pounds of wool the sheep raiser only realized \$8,000,000 more. The production of wool had increased 32 per cent, but the value of the clip less than 2 per cent.

In other words, owing to the fall in prices of these three staple commodities since 1870-74, the planter received \$1,883,000,000 less for his cotton raised during the years 1890-94 than he otherwise would, the farmer \$1,058,000,000 less for his wheat, and the sheep raiser \$361,000,000 less for his wool. The planter, the farmer and the sheep raiser had this much less cash to pass through their hands than they otherwise would have had.

First, as to the assertion that wheat, cotton and wool are the only products of agriculture that have fallen materially in price. Taking the prices for 1870-74 as normal, wheat sold at an average on the farm for 66.1 per cent less in 1894, corn 9.7 per cent less, oats 21 per cent less, barley 48.1 per cent less, rye 37.2 per cent less, cotton 59.5 per cent less, wool 60.5 per cent less.

Let us look a little further. Farm dwellers furnish the 74 per cent of the exports. By adhering to the gold standard, we have cut the prices of these farm products in half and thereby impoverished our country. We have depressed the prices of the products we export much further than the price of the commodities we import from Europe have fallen, and to this extent we are unconsciously taxing ourselves for the benefit of Europe.

The 3,500,000,000 pounds of cotton and the 70,000,000 bushels of wheat we exported last year brought no more money to the producer than the 1,300,000,000 pounds of cotton and the 30,000,000 bushels of wheat exported in 1873. At prices of 1873 our exports last year would have brought \$1,746,800,330, instead of \$709,397,890, our imports would have cost us \$1,152,504,272, instead of \$731,957,895. These figures are not mere estimates, but based on actual calculations of commodities representing 67.1 per cent of our exports and 44.2 per cent of our imports. In other words we would have received \$953,000,000 more for our exports, paid \$420,000,000 more for our imports. Increased interest charges aside, we taxed ourselves last year for the benefit of Europe (by adhering to the gold standard) the enormous sum of \$533,000,000, sufficient to meet the expenses of our national government, and \$150,000,000 besides. We have wasted, squandered our national wealth quite long enough.

The question of bimetalism is discussed seriously and openly in Great Britain. The reckless abuse which in this country is showered upon those who venture to wish and argue for a return of silver to its former established place as a money of ultimate redemption is not allowed there to mar the proprieties of sober argument. The London Times has opened its columns to temperate controversy on the white-metal as money. Elaborate articles are printed pro and con. It appears that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

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the English professors of political economy all admit that bimetalism is practicable now, as it has been in ages past, and most that express their opinions declare it desirable. Those who are known to be opposed to it are keeping quiet for the present.

The assertion that is daily flaunted in the gold monometallic press of this country that an established legal ratio between gold and silver cannot effect the market value is entirely abandoned in England. There the only question is as to the extent of the effect produced. But there is no doubt that if the civilized nations which since 1870 have demonetized silver should all agree to restore it to its proper function as money, the equilibrium would be restored speedily. But hesitation is felt as to the result of one nation's taking the initiative. Hence the delay of men like Balfour. They are waiting for public opinion to compel them to act.

Original.  
John Hookham Frere was a scholar and a man of much literary ability, but one of those whose work, for some reason, finds a very slight hearing. But even if his literary work should be quite forgotten, the stories of his absence of mind will live as long as incongruous error continues to amuse.

One day he was repeating some verses to Mr. John Murray in Mr. Murray's office, and his host became so interested in the poem that he asked the poet to go home with him to dinner and continue the recitation. Mr. Frere, startled to find it so late, excused himself. He had been married that morning, he said, and it was already past the hour when he had promised his wife to be ready for their journey into the country.

Another such story rests on the authority of his wife herself. Mr. Frere had just been introduced to her at an evening party and offered to take her down stairs to procure some refreshment. He became so interested in their conversation, however, that he drank the glass of negus he had poured for her and was about to conduct her up stairs when she laughingly remonstrated with him for having forgotten her needs.

"This," she said, "convinced me that my new acquaintance was, at any rate, very different from most of the young men around us!"—Youth's Companion.

Unique Advertising.  
A tale is told of Robert Bonner and of his belief in advertising. One day he engaged a whole page of a newspaper and repeated a two-line advertisement upon it over and over again. It must have been repeated 5,000 times upon the page in the smallest type.

"Why do you waste your money, Robert?" asked a friend. "I noticed that same line so often. Would not half a page have answered your purpose?"

"Half a page would never have caused you to ask the question," replied Mr. Bonner. "At least five people will ask that to every line, was the way I figured it."—New York News.

In a hurry to get there.  
"If we will never get down town at this slow gait," said a restless, pale faced woman as she handed her fare to a Third Avenue surface conductor the other night.

For a time the conductor was silent. Then, turning, he whispered: "Do you see the glitter in her eyes?"

"Yes, very plainly."

"In another hour she will be crazy."

As the car rolled down the Bowery the woman looked through the window, and the light fell full in her face. Her eyes gleamed red and bright. Then the conductor leaned in at the door and said:

"It isn't far now—only a few blocks more."

"You fool," she replied, "how dare you drive so slowly! Had I known this I should have come another way, and half rising from her seat she glared through the door."

The conductor smiled sadly. "If ever there was a hopeless case," he muttered. "Here is one."

"Have you known her long?" was asked.

"Yes, a year or more. She often comes down on my late run. At first she was quiet enough, but now she grows worse and worse."

"What caused her insanity?"

"Insanity?" and he turned as though in astonishment. "Why, she is not insane. She hits the pipe. Wait till we get to the Chinese district and you will see."

His words were true. She left the car at Mott street.—New York Herald.

Some Differences.  
Mr. Skidmore (severely)—John, Mr. Jones tells me you thrashed his son shamefully today. Is that true?

John—No, sir.

Mr. Skidmore—Then what did Jones mean by telling me that?

"He just made a mistake. I didn't thrash Jim Jones shamefully. I walked him beautifully."—Harper's Bazar.

The Palace shoes are good.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award

## CROKER'S CONTINGENCY

### The Democrats Will Win Next Year II—?

#### PARKHURST VERSUS TAMMANY

##### Says Boss Rule Must Be Torn Up by the Roots.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, arrived today from England, by steamer Columbia.

"I simply came back to be in time to vote the Tammany ticket. Otherwise I am entirely out of politics. If good times return and the country is in a prosperous condition next year, the Democratic party will win," he said.

##### Another New Yorker Back.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who has passed the summer in Switzerland, was one of the passengers on the steamship Germania, which arrived yesterday. He spoke emphatically to the interviewers on local politics. He said:

"Platt and the spirit of Platism is worse than Croker and the spirit of Crokerism, and the manhood and the intelligence of the city must and will crush it out from the very root."

"I have regretted exceedingly the fact the excise question has been included in the political situation, conducting, as I fear it will, to the mixture of issues which will make the campaign a more difficult one."

"The beauty of the local situation a year ago was that the issue was so distinct that even our most illiterate and unthinking citizens were easily able to grasp it. Mr. Roosevelt has done the only thing a self-respecting official could have done in enforcing the law."

That does not mean that the statutes are ideal statutes, but they are on the books. Tammany put them there, and Roosevelt would only have been disloyal to the reform party and to the intent and spirit of the law if he had not bent every energy toward doing just what he has done. Now, if the voters of New York city wish to modify the statutes, well and good; that's a distinct matter. We all worked together last year to destroy Tammany, and now, for the Lord's sake, let us sink all side issues, bury our fears, continue our alliance of offense and defense, and make the destruction of Tammany a permanency."

I believe the city of New York has experienced too largely and deeply the results of last November's work to be willing to take the back track. New York City is not yet the New Jerusalem but it is waxing toward it. While we are fighting Tammany we must not forget that the enemy is an ally of Tammany in the spirit of despotism, familiarly known as Platism. It is immaterial whether our officials are Tammany or anti-Tammany. The entire system of boss rule must be torn up, root and branch."

Dr. Parkhurst expressed surprise and said he was disappointed that Platt had control of the Republican primaries, and said the exercise question should be relegated to the arbitration of municipalities, although he has come to the conclusion that laws which operate satisfactorily in Berlin and Hamburg would not hurt New York.

**AT THE COURT HOUSE**  
Matters in Probate—Not Much Business Transacted.  
In the matter of the estate of J. Ellen Francis, deceased, M. L. Jones, the administrator, filed his final account with the county clerk Wednesday and County Judge W. C. Hubbard today set October 28 at 10 a. m. when any objections why said final account should not be approved and the administrator be discharged, will be heard.

## ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

### A Bullet Brings Him To A Sudden Standstill.

ROSEBURG, Sept. 20.—While on his way to this city Thursday afternoon with Frank Skinner, whom he arrested in Walla Walla Wash., Sheriff Cathcart proved himself to be equal to the occasion. Skinner was employed as agent by the Washington National Building, Loan & Investment Association, and bilked a number of residents of Douglas county by selling them shares in the association and guaranteeing them loans. He represented to his victims that the loans had been made, when in reality the company knew nothing about his transactions.

Skinner realized the seriousness of the charge against him and it seems he made a desperate resolve to escape from Sheriff Cathcart if possible before the iron doors of Douglas' prison should close behind him. No opportunity presented itself for him to carry out his plans until the train reached the town of Irving, six miles from Eugene when he resolved to make the attempt. As the train was pulling out of Irving the prisoner at an opportune moment, sprang out through a car window and started to run. But Sheriff Cathcart proved himself to be a man who did not intend to let his prisoner escape so easily and drawing his revolver he fired. The gun was held to the mark and at its report Skinner stumbled and then fell to the ground; the train was stopped and in a short time Cathcart again had his prisoner. The man was not hit but had felt the wind from the bullet and had been encumbered by handcuffs stumbled and fell and made no further attempt to escape.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

### Salem and Eastern Quotations Corrected Daily.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Wheat, cash 60 1/2.  
NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Silver, 60 1/2; gold, 120 1/2.

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Wool—Oregon, choice, 30 1/2; inferior, 28 1/2; Valley, 26 1/2.  
Hops—Quotable at 40¢.  
Potatoes—Early Rose, 60¢; Burbanks 75¢.  
Wheat—Milling, 90¢; 100¢.

### PORTLAND MARKET.

Portland, Sept. 20.—Wheat, valley, 47¢; Flour—Portland, 25¢; Benton county, 22 1/2¢; Graham, 22 1/2¢; superfine, 22 1/2¢ per bu.; Oats—White, 25¢; gray, 18¢; rolled, in bags, 18¢; barley, 20¢; corn, 15¢; Potatoes—New Oregon, 50¢; old, 40¢; Idaho, 45¢; Wool—Valley, 26 1/2¢; Livestock—Hogs, 10¢; sheep, 12 1/2¢; calves, 15¢; chickens, 10¢; ducks, 10¢; geese, 10¢; turkeys, 15¢; Butter—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Cheese—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Eggs—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Hides—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Tallow—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Suet—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Lard—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Bacon—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; 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salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Evaporated milk—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Cream—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Butter—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Cheese—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Eggs—Oregon, 17¢; fair, 16¢; cream, 18¢; sweet, 19¢; salt, 17¢; buttermilk, 10¢; Hides—Oregon, 17¢; fair,